THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

Vol. XXII. TUESDAY, December 22, 1807. No. 1109.

Pittsburgh: Printed by *John Scull*, in Market-Street, next door to the corner of Front-Street.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE *PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.*

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are informed that his books and accounts are placed in the hands of George Robinson, Esq. to whom they are requested to make payment on or before the 1st of February next, in order to prevent suits being brought against them.—Those to whom he is indebted will call on Mr. Robinson for payment.

DANIEL BELTZHOOVER.

Pittsburgh, *Dec.* 14, 1807.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the subscriber, are hereby requested to make payment, previous to the 24th inst. as he intends leaving Pittsburgh—and all who have demands against im are desired to present them for payment.

JOHN CARR.

December 9, 1807.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of veditioni exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday, the 11th day of January next,

Two Lots, situate in Jeffrey's Town, Fayette township, Nos. 6 and 7, containing in front each 60 feet, and extending back 120 feet, on which are erected a square log house, kitchen and stable. Siezed and taken in execution as the property of Gilbert Kirker.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold, one hundred acres of land more or less, in Cunningham's district, on the waters of Connequenessing creek, in Butler county, being part of two tracts surveyed on warrants for Ebenezer Branham and John Dunwoody, adjoining the Donation line. Seized and taken in execution as the property of John Rea. All which property will be sold by

Wm. WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 5, 1807.

Will be Sold, at Public Vendue,

ON Wednesday the 24th inst. (if the weather permits) at the dwelling house of the subscriber, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, next door to the corner of Front, in Market street, a variety of *Cabinet Maker's Tools*, consisting of Moulding and Bench Planes, Saws, Holdfasts, &c. &c. too tedious to mention. Also, about 20000 feet of seasoned *Cherry & Walnut Boards*, of an excellent quality, and one large Turning Lathe, nearly new.

N. B. The sale to commence at ten o'clock. Conditions made known at the time of sale.

JOHN CARR.

ALSO, WILL BE SOLD,

AT the same time, (if not previously disposed of,) the house the subscriber now occupies. It is a new three story frame, 18 feet front and 25 feet deep. It is unnecessary to say any thing in favor of the stand for any kind of business, as at first sight it must be obvious. For terms apply to the subscriber, on the premises.

JOHN CARR.

December 2, 1807.

Came to the plantation of the subscriber living in Deer township, Allegheny county, one stray red and white *HEIFER*, two years old, with a small bell on, a crop off the left ear and a swallow fork in the right.

Also, a brown *STEER* of the same age, with a crop off the left ear, and a mark, which appears to have been accidental, on the right ear.—Also, one stray HOG, with the right ear cropt and slit, and a piece out of the under side of the left ear. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges and take them away.

BENJAMIN COE.

Nov. 28, 1807,

James Martin and Margaret his wife, John Smith and Rebecca his wife, John M'Elnay and Hannah his wife, Mary Galbraith, Robert Hall, esq. and Elizabeth his wife, Robert Brown, George Brown, Hugh M'Cann and Jane his wife, Eleanor Brown, William Mayes and Elizabeth his wife, Miriam Brown, Rebecca Brown, Mary Brown, and Hannah Brown.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT by virtue of an order of the Orphan's court of Adams county, to me directed, an INQUEST will be held at the late dwelling house of Joseph Brown, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, on FRIDAY, the 25th day of December, 1807, between the hours of twelve and two of said day, to make partition of the real estate of the said intestate among the sisters and legal representatives of the deceased brother of the the said intestate, or as many of them as the same will accommodate, if the same will admit of such partition, otherwise to value the whole undivided, according to the act of assembly in such case made and provided, at which time and place you may attend if you think proper.

JACOB WINROTT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Office, Dec. 1, 1807.

Public Notice is hereby given,

AGREEABLE to an Act of the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, passed the 31st of March, 1807, for making an Artificial Road from the Susquehannah opposite Harrisburgh, to Pittsburgh, that BOOKS will be opened at the Stores of *George Robinson*, Esq. and of *Thomas Baird*, in Market Street, Pittsburgh, on the 8th day of January, 1808, to receive Subscriptions for Shares of Stock in the Company contemplated to be Incorporated in Allegheny county for said purpose.

Nathaniel Irish, *Adamson Tannehill*,
Thomas Baird, *John Woods*,
James O'Hara, *George Robinson.*

December 5th, 1807.

NATHANIEL RICHARDSON,

Market-street, between Second & Third Streets,

HAS received a neat assortment of

WINTER GOODS,

Which, with a general assortment of

Groceries & Liquors,

He is determined to sell on moderate terms.

HE continues to carry on the manufacture of SOAP and CANDLES, where a constant supply can be depended on—Also, *Spermaceti Candles*, by the box or smaller quantity.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 3, 1807.

Barley Raisers—Attention!

NO more Barley will be received at the *Point Brewery* until the 10th of January next.

For *J. O'Hara*,
GEORGE SHIRAS.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 26, 1807.

FRESH GOODS.

The subscribers are just opening a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Goods,

which they are determined to sell at the most reduced prices.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, 1st December, 8107.

N. B. A few barrels of fresh Juniper Berries.

Extract from Dr. Ramsay's character of

GEN. WASHINGTON.

THE integrity of Washington was incorruptible.—His principles were free from the contamination of selfish and unworthy passions. His real and avowed motives were the same. His ends were always upright and his means pure. He was a statesman without guile, and his professions, both to his fellow citizens and to foreign nations were always sincere. No circumstances ever induced him to use duplicity. He was an example of the distinction which exists between wisdom and cunning; and his manly, open conduct, was an illustration of the soundness of the maxim—"that honesty is the best policy."

The learning of Washington was of a particular kind. He overstepped the tedious forms of schools, and by the force of a correct taste and sound judgment, seized on the great ends of learning, without the assistance of those means which have been contrived to prepare less active minds for public business. By a careful study of the English language; by reading good models of fine writing, and above all, by the aid of a vigorous mind, he made himself master of a pure, elegant, and classical style. His composition was all nerve; full of correct and manly ideas, which were expressed in precise and forcible language. His answers to the innumerable addresses which on all public occasions poured in upon him, were promptly made, handsomely expressed, and always contained something appropriate.—His letters to congress; his addresses to that body on the acceptance and resignation of his commission; his general orders as commander in chief; his speeches and messages as president; and above all, his two farewell addresses to the people of the United States, will remain lasting monuments of the goodness of his heart, of the wisdom of his head, and the eloquence of his pen.

The powers of his mind were in some respects peculiar. He was a great, practical, self taught genius; with a head to devise and a hand to execute, projects of the first magnitude and greatest utility.

There are few men of any kind, and still fewer of those the world calls great, who have not some of their virtues eclipsed by corresponding vices. But this was not the case with general Washington.—He had religion without austerity, dignity without pride, modesty without diffidence, courage without rashness, politeness without affectation, affability without familiarity. His private character, as well as his public one, will bear the strictest scrutiny. He was punctual in all his engagements; upright and honest in his dealings; temperate in his enjoyments; liberal and hospitable to an eminent degree; a lover of order; systematical and methodical in all his arrangements. He was the friend of morality and religion; steadily attended on publick worship; encouraged and strengthened the hand of the clergy. In all his public acts he made the most respectful mention of Providence; and, in a word, carried the spirit of piety with him both in his private life and public administration.

Washington had to form soldiers of freemen, many of whom had extravagant ideas of their personal rights. He had often to mediate between a starving army and a high spirited yeomanry. So great were the necessities of the soldiers under his immediate command, that he was obliged to send out detachments to seize on the property of the farmers at the point of the bayonet. The language of the soldier was—"Give me clothing, give me food, or I cannot fight, I cannot live."—The language of the farmer was—"Protect my property." In the choice of difficulties, gen. Washington not only kept the army together, but conducted with so much prudence as to command the approbation both of the army and citizens. He was also dependant for much of his support on the concurrence of thirteen distinct, unconnected legislatures. Animosities prevailed between his northern and southern troops, and there were strong jealousies between the states from which they respectively came. To harmonize these clashing interests, to make uniform arrangements from such discordant sources and materials, required no common share of address. Yet so great was the effect of the modest unassuming manners of gen. Washington, that he retained the affection of all his troops, and of all the states.

He also possessed an equanimity in an eminent degree. One even tenonr marked the greatness of his mind, in all the variety of scenes through which he passed. In the most trying situations he never despaired, nor was he ever depressed.—He was the same when retreating through Jersey from before a victorious enemy, with the remains of his broken army, as when marching in triumph into York town, over its demolished fortifications. The honors and applause he received from his grateful countrymen, would have made almost any other man giddy; but on him they had no mischievous effect. He exacted none of those attentions; but when forced upon him he received them as favors, with the politeness of a well bred man. He was great in deserving them, but much greater in not being elated with them.

The patriotism of Washington was of the most ardent kind, and without alloy. He was very different from those noisy patriots, who, with love of country in their mouths, and hell in their hearts, lay their schemes for aggrandizing themselves at every hazard; but he was one of those who love their country in sincerity, and who hold themselves bound to consecrate theirs to its service. Numerous were the difficuities with which he had to contend—Great were the dangers he had to encounter—Various were the toils and services in which he had to share; but to all difficuities and dangers he rose superiour. To all toils and services he cheerfully submitted for his country's good.

In principle, Washington was a federal republican, and a republican federalist. Liberty and law, the rights of man, and the controul of government, were equally dear to him; and in his opinion, equally necessary to political happiness. He was devoted to that system of equal political rights on which the constitution of his country was founded; but thought that real liberty could only be maintained by preserving the authority of the laws, and giving tone and energy to government.—He conceived there was an immense difference between a balanced republic and a tumultuous democracy, or a faction calling themselves the people; and a still greater between a patriot and a demagogue. He highly respected the deliberate sentiments of the people, but their sudden ebullitions made no impression on his well balanced mind. Trusting for support to the sober second thoughts of the nation, he had the magnanimity to pursue its real interests, in opposition to prevailing prejudices. He placed a proper value on popular favor, but could never stoop to gain it by a sacrifice of duty, by artifice, or flattery. In critical times he committed his well earned popularity to hazard, and steadily pursued the line of conduct which was dictated by a sense of duty against an opposing army.

While war raged in Europe, the hostile nations would scarce endure a neutral. America was in great danger of being drawn by force or intrigue into the vortex. Strong parties in the United States rendered the danger more imminent; and it required a temperate but inflexible government to prevent the evil. In this trying state of things Washington was not to be moved from the true interests of his country. His object was America and her interest was peace. Faction at home, and intrigue and menace from abroad, endeavoured to shake him, but in vain; he remained firm and immovable in the storm that surrounded him. Foreign intrigue was defeated, and foreign insolence was repressed by his address and vigour; while domestic faction, dashed against him, broke itself to pieces.

He met the injustice both of Britain and France by negociation, more than by war, but maintained towards both, that firm attitude which was proper for the magistrate of a free state. He commanded their respect, and preserved the tranquility of his country. In the public character, he knew no nation but as friends in peace, as enemies in war. Towards one he forgot ancient animosities, when the recollection of them opposed the interests of his country. Towards another, he renounced a fantastic gratitude, when it was claimed only to involve his nation in war.

With Washiagton it was an invariable maxim of policy, to secure his country against the injustice of foreign nations, by being in a condition to command their respect and punish their aggressions.

The defence of our commerce, the fortification of our ports and the organization of a military force, were objects to which he paid particular attention. To the gradual formation of an American

army, he was friendly; and also to military institutions, which are calculated to qualify the youth of the country for its defence. War he deprecated as a great evil, inferior only to the loss of honor and character; but thought it was most easily avoided by being ready for it, while, by the practice of universal justice, none could have any real ground of complaint. In foreign transactions, his usual policy was to cultivate peace with all the world; to observe treaties with pure and absolute faith; to check every deviation from the line of impartiality; to explain what was misapprehended, and to correct what was injurious; and then to insist upon justice being done to the nation over which he presided.—In controversies with foreign nations, it was his favorite maxim so to conduct towards them "as to put them in the wrong."

In his transactions with the Indian tribes, Washington was guided by justice, humanity and benevolence. His authority and influence were exerted to restrain the licentious settlers from injuring their red neigbours. To supply their wants, and prevent impositions, he strongly urged the erection of trading houses in their settlements, from which they were furnished by government with goods at first cost. The unprincipled were restrained from preying on their ignorance, by excluding all but licenced persons, with good characters, from trading with them. All this was done to pave the way to their civilization.

When Washington commenced his civil administration, the United States were without any efficient government. After they had adopted one of their choice, and placed him at its head, he determined that it should be respected. By his firmness order soon took place. There was one exception. The western counties of Pennsylvania rose in arms to resist the law for raising a revenue, by an excise on domestic distilled ardent spirits. On this occasion, the fixed resolution of Washington was, that whatever expence it might cost, whatever inconvenience it might occasion, the people must be taught obedience, and the authority of the laws re-established.—To secure this object, peculiarly important in the infancy of the new government, he ordered out, and put himself at the head of an ample force, calculated to render resistance desperate, and thereby to save the lives of his fellow citizens.

In consequence of such decided measures, the insurgents dispersed, and peace and order were restored without bloodshed. The necessity of subordination was impressed on the citizens, and the firmness of Washington's personal character was communicated to the government.

Having accomplished every object for which he re-entered public life, he gave for the second time, the rare example of voluntarily descending from the first station in the Universe—the head of a free people, placed there by their unanimous suffrage. To the pride of reigning his soul was superior. To its labours he submitted only for his country.

Rulers of the world! Learn from Washington wherein glory consists—Restrain your ambition—Consider your power as an obligation to do good—Let the world have peace, and prepare for yourselves, the enjoyment of that exstatic pleasure which will result from devoting all your energies to the advancement of human happiness.

Citizens of the United States! While with grateful hearts you recollect the virtues of your Washington, carry your thot's one step farther. On a review of his life, and of all the circumstances of the times in which he lived, you must be convinced that a kind Providence in its beneficence raised him, and endowed him with extraordinary virtues, to be to you an instrument of great good. None but such a man could have carried you successfully through the revolutionary times which tried mens' souls, and ended in the establishment of your independence. None but such a man could have braced up your government after it had become [illegible] contemptible, from the imbecility of the federal system. None but such a man could have saved your country from being plunged into a war, either with the greatest naval power in Europe, or with that which is most formidable by land, in consequence of your animosities against the one, and your partiality in favour of the other.

Youths of the United States! Learn from Washington what may be done by an industrious improvement of your talents, and the cultivation of your moral powers. Without any extraordinary advantages from birth, fortune, patronage, or even of education, he, by virtue and industry, attained the highest seat in the temple of fame. You cannot all be commanders of armies, or chief magistrates; but may all resemble him in the virtues of private and domestic life, in which he excelled, and in which he most delighted.—Equally industrious with his plough as his sword, he esteemed idleness and inutility as the greatest disgrace of man, whose powers attain perfection only by constant and vigorus action. Washington, in private life, was as amiable as virtuous; and as great as he appeared sublime, on the public theatre of the world. He lived in the discharge of all the civil, social, and domestic offices of life. He was temperate in his desires, and faithful to his duties. For more than forty years of happy wedded love, his high example strengthened the tone of public manners. He had more real enjoyment in the bosom of his family, than in the pride of military command, or in the pomp of sovereign power.

On the whole, his life affords the brightest model for imitation, not only to warriors and statesmen, but to private citizens; for his character was a constellation of all the talents and virtues which dignify or adorn human nature.

"He was a man, take him for all in all,
"We ne'er shall look upon his like again."
Shakespeare.

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

TUESDAY, December 22, 1807.

PITTSBURGH ACADEMY.

There will be a Public Examination of the Students on Thursday next, at 2 o'clock.

The punctual attendance of the Trustees, and of the Parents and Guardians of the Pupils is particularly requested.

On Tuesday the 8th inst. in the House of Representatives of this state, on the question for referring to a committee the resolution for the impeachment of the Governor, the House was equally divided, and the object consequently frustrated.

The House of Representatives of this state have refused to answer the Governor's speech, 43 to 42.

It is rumoured this morning, (says the Philadelphia Register of the 9th inst.) that General Turreau, the minister of France, has demanded that the government of the United States shall shut their ports against the British. Should this be the fact, is there an independent or rational man in the United States, that can hesitate, for one instant, to say how it should be answered?

From Washington.——A correspondent at Washington informs us, under date of Monday the 7th inst. that the President had sent to Congress a confidential message, and that at past 3 o'clock, the House of Representatives were still in conclave.

"Last evening," continues our letter, "it was confidently mentioned that dispatches from Mr. Monroe as late as the 10th of October, confirmed the substance of the information given in the National Intelligencer, as being contained in the dispatches received by the British minister. *U. S. Gaz.*

A Baltimore paper, which is supposed to be under the patronage of the Smith family, and to speak their sentiments, is cautioning the merchants against risking their property upon the ocean, while our affairs with England continue to wear so gloomy an appearance. The writer considers the mission of Mr. Rose, as "by no means symptomatick of peace," and compares it to the mission of Jackson to Copenhagen, &c. Straws show how the wind blows.

In the Senate of the United States, November 30, Mr. Adams from the committee appointed in the case of Mr. Smith, of Ohio, made report, recommending the adoption of the following resolutions, which were agreed to:

Resolved, That the committee appointed on the 27th inst. to enquire and report the facts, respecting the conduct of John Smith, a senator from the state of Ohio, as an alledged associate of Aaron Burr, be authorised to extend their inquiries to any other facts which in their opinion would be incompatible with his duty as a senator for the United States, and that they be authorised to send for persons, papers, and records.

Resolved, That the President of the United States be requested to cause to be laid before the senate such information as may be in his possession, in relation to the conduct of John Smith, a senator from the state of Ohio, as an alledged accomplice of Aaron Burr.

The senate on Wednesday the 2d inst. passed a bill introduced by Mr. Adams, for the preservation of peace in the ports and harbours of tae United States. The division on the passage was—Yeas 26—Nays 3.

On Thursday the bill making an appropriation for the more effectual defence of the ports and harbours of the United States, was passed with but little division.

This bill appropriates 852,000 dollars for the erection of 188 additional gun-boats.

Mr. Pope, from the committee appointed on the subject reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled an act fixing the military peace establishment of the United States.

This bill authorises the President to raise one regiment of infantry, and one battalion of cavalry.

Number of brass cannon, mortars and howitzers belonging to the United States War Department.

24 pounders, 13; 18 do. 1; 12 do. 35; 9 do. 5; 8 do. 4; 6 do. 115; 4 do. 40; 3 do. 48; 8 inch howitzers, 33; 5 1-2 do. do. 56; 2 3 4 do. do. 35—385.

Light Iron field pieces.

12 pounders, 60; 6 do. 40—100.

Mortars.

13 inch, 3; 10 do. 18; 8 do. 6; 5 1-2 do 21; 4 1-2 do. 19—67.

Iron Cannon.

42 pounders, 20; 32 do. 116; 24 do. 493; 18 do. 293; 12 do. 230; 9 do. 130—1,287.

Heavy iron cannon necessary for forts, &c. from 19 to 42 pounders—957.

For New-Orleans, 44; Georgia, 32; S. Carolina, 48; North Carolina, 32; Virginia, 80; Maryland, 30; Pennsylvania, and Delaware river, 40; New-York, 150; Connecticut, 32; R. Island, 36; Old Massachusetts, 80; New-Hampshire, 96; District of Maine, 32; the Lakes, 30—692.

Remaining for other services, 235.

40 ten-inch mortars are in forwardness by Foxall; muskets, about 130,000; rifles, 5,000; pistols, 3,000.

3,000 pairs more will be completed by April next.

Horsemen's swords 3,000.

4000 more are contracted for, which will probably be received within six months.

The foregoing statement is believed to be correct.

H. DEARBORN.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 8.

Very Late and Interesting.—By the arrival of the British ship Messenger, Capt. Jamison, in 25 days, the editor of the Commercial Advertiser has received London papers to the 4th November, and Greenock papers to the 7th. We devote our columns this evening almost exclusively to selections from these papers.—Among other articles, not given in the morning papers, will be found the letters of Lord Cathcart and Admiral Gambier on evacuating the Islands of Zealand, which was accomplished on the 20th of October.

On the subject of affairs with the United States, the papers contain very little. The verbal intelligence by capt. Jamison is, that the apprehensions of a war with this country had entirely subsided iu England.

It is stated in the Globe of October 22d, that individuals connected in the shipping interest, applied to government for information respecting the dispute with America; and that they received from the highest commercial authorities in the administration, a letter, expressing the opinion, that there is every reason to indulge the expectation of a speedy and satisfactory arrangement with the United States.

Mr. Munroe, it is said, was to have sailed, about the first of November, in the British frigate Statira, in company with Mr. Rose, the British Envoy Extraordinary. It is also stated, (Nov. 2d,) that the dispatches for Mr. Munroe, by an American vessel arrived at Dover, were sent after him, as he had left town the preceding Friday.

The King of England has issued a proclamation (mentioned by way of anticipation in the Courier of the 17th of October, and noticed in the Commercial Advertiser of Wednesday last,) recalling the British seamen from foreign service; and forbidding the commanders of British ships of war to search ships of war belonging to any nation in peace and amity with Great Britain. This proclamation is received, and we regret that it did not reach us in season for our paper of this evening.

The Diana frigate had arrived at Portsmouth from La Vera Cruz with nearly four millions of dollars in specie.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS,

From London and Greenock papers, received at the office of the Commercial Advertiser.

LONDON, *October* 24.

The Hamburgh papers state that the Electorate of Hanover has been added to the kingdom of Westphalia.

Pichon, the French Consul General to the American States, has been broken by a decree of Bonaparte, of the 7th inst. for malversation.

King Louis, has, by a decree, divided the forests in Holland into districts, for the preservation of game, to each of which a captain and a lieutenant are appointed.

The value of British merchandize confiscated by the French in Leghorn and other parts of Tuscany, is said to amount to ten millions of dollars.

A letter from Gottenburgh, of the 8th, which reached us on Saturday, states that the Danish government had issued letters of marque and reprisal against the ships of this country; and that a considerable number of privateers were fitting out at Holstein, Sleswick, &c.—It is added, that 14 privateers would be ready to sail from Bergen, (Norway) during the present month.

Sir John Borlase Warren has received his final instructions for his conduct as successor to admiral Berkeley, and will leave England inmmediately, to assume the command of the squadron on the north American station.

In the French papers an article from Bayonne, stating, that the prince regent, his son, and the whole court, sailed for the Brazils, with 13 ships of the line. The same intelligence is reported in a Bordeaux paper, with the addition that the French and Spanish ambassadors had quitted Lisbon; and that the army of observation, collected at Bayonne, was on its march for Portugal.

The Dutch papers arrived, were accompanied by private advices, containing a circular letter addressed from the American Consulate at Amsterdam, to the merchants of that city, of which the following is a copy:

"I have to request, that you would hasten the departure of any American vessels which may be to your address with all expedition.

(Signed) "S. BOURNE,
"American Consulate."

Amsterdam, 15th Oct. 1807.

The instructions upon which the Consulate acted, were transmitted by General Armstrong, the American ambassador at Paris—The avowed reason for the measure is, that as the emperor of the French is determined to act upon the decree of the 21st November with the utmost rigor, it may naturally be expected that the British will retaliate, and order the capture of all American vessels coming from or going to ports under the influence of the French. Although this is the avowed cause, the more probable one is generally understood to be an apprehension of the French. Bonaparte, it is stated, had labored to promote a rupture between the British and American governments; and failing in that, he has threatened America with hostilities.

OCTOBER 31.

Admiral Gambier in the Prince of Wales, with 14 sail of the line, arrived yesterday at Yarmouth; all the troops, ships, and stores, we believe, have also arrived.

NOVEMBER 1.

A Gottenburgh mail arrived on Saturday. The accounts from Russia, would induce us to believe that she is making every effort to increase the number of her troops. Upwards of 70,000 of the Rusian militia have been incorporated with the regulars, so that the whole of the army, at present, falls little, if at all, short of 200,000 effective men. The French influence, or rather insolence, predominates at the court of St. Petersburgh. Savary carries every thing with as high a hand as if he had entered the Russian capital in consequence of a capitulation. It is said, that at the period the British vessels were quitting Cronstadt under the alarm of detension, the Russian government would have published a notification calculated to remove all apprehension of the kind, but was prevented by the fear of giving offence to the representative of Bonaparte. Austria has contradicted the report of her being about to reduce her military force. But there does not appear to be any likelihood of a war upon the Continent.

Travellers from Russia, report, that the recruiting in the empire continues with vigor, not only in order to complete the regiments, but even to form new ones.—*Abeille du Nord, 2d Oct.*

NOVEMBER 2.

We understand that the report of a treaty of offensive and defensive alliance having been entered into between France and Denmark, is well founded. The Danish ambassardor has has been recalled from our court, and letters of marque have been issued by the Danish government against this country. Letters of marque will of course be issued by our government.

The Fervent gun vessel, with a large convoy from Portugal, arrived yesterday, at Portsmouth. They sailed 18 days ago, and have brought home the greater part of the British merchants and families. The quantity of wine brought home in this fleet is estimated at 2000 pipes. The Narcissus frigate, with a fleet under convoy, from Oporto, which place she left on the 15th, parted from the above convoy on the 30th last, off the Lizard, with the vessels for Bristol, &c.

Russia had equivocally refused to enter into any negociation with this country for a renewal of the treaty of commerce. Letters from Petersburgh of the 6th of the last month, assert that our ambassador had directed Sir Stephen Sharpe to inform the British merchants, that he had invited the Russian government to enter into a negociation for the conclusion of a treaty of commerce, to which invitation the minister Romanzow had replied, "that he must decline *under the existing circumstances*, entering into any negociation." As a treaty of commerte would at least be as beneficial to Russia as to this country, the balance of trade being in her favour, her refusal cannot but be considered as a symptom of an unfriendly disposition towards us.

GREENOCK, Nov. 4.

Private accounts from London, on Saturday morning, which state, that a treaty of alliance offensive and defensive, has been concluded between France and Russia.

Supplement to the London Gazette.

DOWNING-STREET, October 31.

A dispatch, of which the following is an Extract, has been received from Lieutenant-General the Right Hon. Lord Cathcart, K. T. addressed to Lord Viscount Castlereagh, one of his Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, dated on board his Majesty's ship Africaine, the 21st October, 1807.

As no sort of infraction of the capitulation had been made by the Danes, who, on the contrary, acted most honorably in the strict and literal fulfilment of the articles of capitulation, on our part, it was decided to commence the embarkation of the army on Tuesday, the 12th instant.

Accordingly, on that day, the eight battalions of the line of the King's German Legion, were embarked in the arsenal; and, on the 14th, the two light battalions of the King's German Legion, together with brigadier general Macfarlane's brigade, viz. the 7th and 8th regiments

British, which embarked in the same ships which brought them from Hull. These corps, with the *depot* and garrison company of the region, and the sick and wounded of the army, completely occupied all the troop ships, whether for home or foreign service, which had not been appropriated to the conveyance of naval stores.

These ships having been removed to the road, were replaced by the horse ships.

On the same day the advanced posts were withdrawn from Kolhaven, Werdenberg, Corsor, Kallenberg, Fredericksberg, Hersholm, and adjacents, and preceding through a chain of cavalry posts, reached the environs of Copenhagen in three marches.

The embarkation of the royal artillery, with the field and battering ordnance, having been gradually carried on from the Kalk Brauderie, that of the cavalry and foreign artillery in the dock-yard, and that of the British regiments from the citadel, to the men of war, there remained on shore on Sunday afternoon the 18th inst. only the brigade of guards, who moved on that day from the palace of Fredericksburg to the strand near Hellerup, with one brigade of British light artillery, the flank companies of the 32d and 50th regiments, with the 82d regiment under Major general Spencer, in the arsenal; and the 4th regiment, with a detachment of the royal artillery in the citadel, under lieut. colonel Wynch, who acted as lieutenant-governor, the 4th, or King's own regiment having been in garrison there the whole time.

Lieutenant-general Sir George Ludlow was appointed to command the rear guard of the army.

In the evening of the 18th instant, a gale of wind came on which lasted twenty four hours, and rendered further embarkation impossible, and any communication from the shore with the ships very difficult.

As soon as it became evident that the evacuation of the island, on the 19th, was impracticable, a correspondence took place between the British and Danish head-quarters, the result of which left no reason to apprehend that hostilities would re-commence on either side at the expiration of the term, although the Danish general protested, in strong terms, against our retaining the citadel, which, on the other hand, it was not judged expedient to evacuate.

On the 20th the morning was calm, and, as soon as it was light, the drums of all his majesty's regiments on shore beat the general; and the dock-yard and harbour being entirely cleared of transports and British vessels, the corps commanded by major-general Spencer rowed out of the arsenal, under the guns of the citadel, and proceeded along the shore to Hellerup, to be in readiness to reinforce the guards. His majesty's sloop Rosamond having being also towed out of the harbour, and the king's ships within reach of the Three Crown battery having got under weigh, the 5th regiment marched out of the citadel, and proceeded to join the guards, covered by its own flank companies, and by a piquet of the guards.

As soon as they had marched, the bridge was drawn up, and the British fort-adjutant was sent to the *Danish* head quarters to acquaint the general, that he was at liberty to send a guard to take charge of the citadel;—accordingly a small detachment of the royal artillery, and of the 5th regiment, were relieved by a guard of *Danish* troops, and the ordnance, inventories and keys having been given over to the officers appointed to receive them by major Bodecker, the fort-major, and captain Patterson, of the royal artillery, the British detachment embarked with those officers, at the citadel, and proceeded to Hellerup.

As soon as the 4th regiment had joined the Guards Lieutenant General Sir George Ludlow began the embarkation, which was completed with great expedition and regularity.

No troops of the enemy appeared, and there was no concourse of inhabitants. People of all ranks in the city, in the villages, and on the public road, were extremely civil. Had any disturbance been intended, or had any been accidently excited, the embarkation would not have been equally secure from insult, the place selected being open and level, and out of the range of fire from the Crown Battery or Citadel, but commanded by the light ships of war.

The brow, or stage itself, from which the troops embarked, was judiciously and ingeniously contrived by Sir Home Popham, to answer equally the purposes of embarkation and defence.

A small vessel, a praam, and a floating battery, were fastened successively to each other on the beach; the first being planked over, and the last beyond them having several guns of large calibre prepared for action, in a oblique direction, and manned by seamen.

The flat boats drew up on the two sides of the praam, and the gun boats, which also received troops, were placed beyond the floating battery, so that, that as soon as the brigade of artillery was embarked, the troops marched to their boats, and the whole put off to their respective ships; after which the floating-battery and praam were destroyed.

ADMIRALTY-OFFICE, *Oct.* 31.

Copy of a letter from Admiral Gambier, to the Hon. William Wellesley Pole, dated on board his majesty's ship the Prince of Wales off Copenhagen, October 20, 1807.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty, that the whole of the Danish fleet being equipped (except two unserviceable ships of the line and two frigates, which have been destroyed,) and the arsenal cleared of the stores, the army has been re-embarked; and that I shall proceed, with the first favorable wind, to carry into execution the instructions I have received from the Lord Viscount Castlereagh.

Having so far accomplished the service on which I have been employed, I feel it my duty to state the great activity, energy, and zeal, which has been shewn by Vice-Admiral Stanhope and Rear-Admiral Sir Samuel Hood, in superintending the equipment of the Danish ships, and the embarkation of the stores from the arsenal; nor has the same spirit been less manifest in the captains, officers, seamen and marines, who have all executed their respective parts, in the general exertion, with a promptitude and alacrity which has not only entitled them to my warmest thanks and praise, but will, I doubt not, when the aggregate result of their labour is considered, obtain for them the approbation of their sovereign, and the applause of the nation.

In the space of six weeks, sixteen sail of the line, nine frigates, fourteen sloops of war and some small vessels, besides gun-boats, have been fitted for sea, and all the large ships laden with masts, spars, timber, and other stores, from the arsenal, from whence also ninety two cargoes have been shipped on board transports, and other vessels chartered for the purpose, the sum of whose burden exceeds twenty thousand tons. A considerable number of masts and spars have been put on board the Leyden and Inflexible, which were well adapted for this purpose, and some valuable stores on board his majesty's ships; nor can I forbear to remark, that such was the emulation among the several ships of the fleet to which the Danish ships were respectively attached for equipment, that seventeen sail of the line were brought out of the harbour, although several of them underwent in our hands, considerable repairs. Of the three ships on the stocks, two have been taken to pieces, and the useful parts of their timber brought away; and the third, being in a considerable state of forwardness, was sawed in various parts, and suffered to fall over.

On a review of the whole, I think it may be asserted, without derogating from the merit of any former service, that the characteristic activity of British officers, seamen and marines, was never more zealously exerted than on this occasion; but I must not omit, at the same time, to inform their lordships, that a very considerable proportion of the labour of the arsenal has been performed, with equal zeal and energy by large working parties from the army, whose exertions entitle them to equal praise.

I beg leave to express the great satisfaction I have felt from the zealous and attentive services of Rear Admiral Essington, to whom the general superintendance of the numerous transports, and the re-embarkation of the army, with all its artillery and stores, has been committed.

I embrace this opportunity to make particular knowledgement of the very able and judidious dispositions which Rear Admiral Keats has made, from time to time, of the force under his command, for guarding the Belt: and the vigilant attention which his whole squadron have paid to this important branch of the service.

Sir Home Popham has not ceased to manifest his usual zeal and ability in the assistance he has rendered me in the various services of the fleet; and I should not do justice to the deligent attention and arduous endeavours of captain Mackenzie, to fulfil the civil duties of the arsenal, which were committed to his manangement and superintendance, if I did not on this occasion, express my warm approbation of his exertions, and I beg leave to recommend him to their Lordship's favorable notice.

I have the honor to transmit herewith a list of the *Danish* ships and vessels which have been brought away, and those destroyed. The account of the stores shipped from the arsenal shall also be sent, as soon as the several returns can be collected and arranged.

I have the honour to be, &c.

(Signed) J. GAMBIER.

N. B. The list of the Danish ships found at Copenhagen has already been published. Two ships of the line, and two frigates, have been destroyed.

LONDON, Oct. 29.

Admiralty Court—The case of the Orion, American ship and cargo, bound from the Baltic to America, detained by a Plymouth Privateer, was argued yesterday. The Judge expressed his indignation at the conduct of the Captain of the privateer in bringing in the vessel without the least shadow of ground for seizure: and took the opportunity of animadverting severely upon the conduct lately proceeded upon by the privateers.—The captor was cast in costs and damages.

Pittsburgh Presbyterian Church Lottery.

FIRST DAY'S DRAWING—500 Tickets.

First drawn Ticket, 100 dollars—No. 2209.
Prize of 500 dollars—No. 2946.
Prize of 150 dollars—No. 2116.
Prizes of 100 dollars—Nos. 553, 2023.
Prizes of 50 dollars—Nos. 2134, 2772.
Prizes of 40 dollars—Nos. 235, 1035, 1678, 1856, 1963, 2323, 2594.
Prizes of 20 dollars—1118, 1450, 1520.
Prizes of 10 dollars—Nos. 87, 151, 191, 495, 666, 968, 988, 1051, 1081, 1346, 1544, 1663, 2001, 2182, 2410, 2810.
Prizes of 6 dollars—22, 62, 76, 112, 129, 161, 175, 213, 225, 244, 301, 302, 304, 312, 330, 336, 353, 391, 426, 441, 446, 463, 476, 508, 528, 540, 574, 606, 626, 676, 696, 705, 735, 736, 767, 786, 789, 797, 826, 844, 858, 882, 960, 975, 976, 989, 1001, 1034, 1049, 1051, 1061, 1104, 1105, 1114, 1162, 1198, 1286, 1293, 1374, 1379, 1382, 1385, 1376, 1422, 1433, 1435, 1441, 1454, 1461, 1474, 1483, 1521, 1223, 1529, 1551, 1562, 1565, 1604, 1656, 1681, 1697, 1725, 1732, 1766, 1780, 1784, 1795, 1813, 1839, 1848, 1865, 1879, 1906, 1931, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1950, 1968, 2104, 2121, 2123, 2148, 2167, 2181, 2197, 2210, 2216, 2220, 2238, 2211, 2286, 2340, 2366, 2384, 2404, 2449, 2456, 2453, 2497, 2500, 2509, 2580, 2582, 2596, 2527, 2616, 2663, 2676, 2681, 2684, 2687, 2698, 2700, 2705, 2721, 5727, 2732, 2742, 2744, 2745, 2786, 2843, 2854, 2855, 2871, 2889, 2892, 2894, 2911, 2928, 2947, 2977, 2983, 2986, 2998.

LIST OF CAUSES

For Trial at January Term, 1808, in the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County.

Anthony Evans	*vs*	*Peter Bugher*
John White	*vs*	*Elam Thomas*
John Shrodes	*vs*	*James Hammond*
Hugh Cunningham	*vs*	*John White*
Samuel Boyd	*vs*	*James Duncan, jr.*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Philip Sower and Abraham Kitlinger	*vs*	*James Duncan*
Les. of John Black	*vs*	*James Mulholm*
Robert Smith	*vs*	*John Crawford*
Thos. M'Kean, Gov.	*vs*	*John Wilkins, jr.*
Les. of Nal. Bedford	*vs*	*Hardy Rundle*
Rachel M'Coy	*vs*	*Zadok Wright*
Aaron Sutton & wife	*vs*	*Mary Stephens*
Same	*vs*	*Mary Sutton*
Same	*vs*	*Rachel Sutton*
Mary M'Goldrick	*vs*	*Moses Thomas*
Alexander Rodgers	*vs*	*James Powell*
Edward Smallman	*vs*	*William Herd*
William Bonner	*vs*	*Ephraim Latta*
Henry Perry	*vs*	*George Wallace*
Joseph M'Farren	*vs*	*Henry Byers*
John Sherer for use of A. Kirkpatrick	*vs*	*John Weems*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
Arthur Brown	*vs*	*Thomas Wallace*
Andrew Richardson	*vs*	*James Jones*
George Wallace	*vs*	*John Simpson*
Same	*vs*	*Same*
James Fletcher	*vs*	*James Dodds*
James Hardy	*vs*	*John Shaw and Thomas M'Queston*
Agnes Powell	*vs*	*Myers Powell*
James Seeds	*vs*	*Alexander Rae*
Fredk. A Amelung	*vs*	*Benjamin Robbins*
James Adams	*vs*	*Mary Adams*
Andrew Wilock	*vs*	*Isaac Marks, Isaac Ferree and Samuel Ritchie*
Samuel Marshall	*vs*	*Hugh M'Intire and William M'Keag*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*William Morrow*
Thos. Harris for &c.	*vs*	*James Harris*
Roderick Cameron	*vs*	*Samuel Shelly*
Ephraim Pentland	*vs*	*Matthew M'Eown*
William Algeo	*vs*	*Hugh M'Clurkan*
Ephraim Jones	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
Robert Boyd	*vs*	*John White & wife*
James Boyd	*vs*	*Same*
James O'Hara	*vs*	*James Kerwin and Samuel Scott*
Peter Declary et al	*vs*	*Abraham Daniel*
John Kean	*vs*	*Hugh Alexander*
Thomas Hartley	*vs*	*John M'Nickle*
John K. M'Nickle	*vs*	*Thomas Hartley*
Samuel Hubley, assig. of Lewis Peters	*vs*	*John Speers*
Catharine Willy	*vs*	*John Carr*
Erasmus Cooper	*vs*	*John Lefever*
West Elliot	*vs*	*Ephraim Chafflin*
Bedford & Mowry	*vs*	*Robert Cummins*
Joseph Johnston	*vs*	*William Sill et al.*
Joseph Harris	*vs*	*John M'Dowell*
Isaac Smith	*vs*	*Floyd and Gray*
Thomas Fletcher	*vs*	*Robert Kilgore*

PRESLEY NEVILL, *Proth'y.*

Pittsburgh, December 19, 1807.

ALLEN & CLEVELAND,

RESPECTFULLY inform the public of their removal from Mr. Abner Barker's Store, to the Store lately occupied by E. Denny, Esq. for the Auction and Commission business, (2d door above Third, in Market street,) where they have for sale a variety of

European & India Piece Goods.

Pittsburgh, Dec. 21, 1807.

BE it Ordained by the Town Council of the Borough of Pittsburgh, That, from and after the first day of January next, no boat, boats or craft of whatever kind soever shall be kept, exposed or offered for sale on the north shore of the Monongahela river between the upper or east side of Market street and the lower or west side of Short street; that for every offence against this Ordinance, the offender or offenders shall forfeit and pay the sum of ten dollars, one half whereof shall be for the use of the Borough, and the other half to the informer.

Enacted into an Ordinance, December 14th, 1807.

Attest. H. HASLET, *Town Clerk.*

Whereas my wife Margaret Patton has left my house with a certain Michael Rock, and took therefrom my property to a considerable amount, I will give a reward of Five Dollars for apprehending them, so that they may be brought to punishment. They were seen going down the river in a canoe.

his
Thomas ‡ Patton
mark.

Allegheny county, Dec. 21, 1807.

Ten Dollars Reward.

ON this 18th day of December, 1807, very early in the morning, John Cissney rode away with a light chesnut coloured Mare, my property, as I have strong reason to believe with a felonious intent.—The said Mare is about 14 hands high, has some white in her face, between 5 and 6 years old, shod all round. The said Cissney is short and stout, pock-marked, and one of his eye-lids drawn rather down; had on a dark coat and corded overalls, the colour not particularly recollected.—Whoever delivers the said Mare to Robert Elrod at James Herron's, tavern-keeper, M'Kee's Port, or to Thomas Cannon, Pittsburgh, shall receive the above reward and reasonable charges.

ROBERT ELROD.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of sundry writs of venditioni exponas issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale at the Court-House, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, on Monday the 11th day of January next,

Part of Lot, No. 187, situate in Wood street near Front street, in the Borough of Pittsburgh, being 20 feet front and 60 feet deep, with a one story frame house thereon. Taken in execution as the property of John Herd.

Three hundred acres of land, more or less, with about 100 acres cleared, situate in St. Clair township, and adjoining lands of Alexander Miller, James Miller, and James Kildoo. Taken in execution as the property of Thomas Crawford.

Four hundred acres of land, more or less, situate in North-east township, Erie county, warranted in the name of Robert Taggart, bounded on the east by land in possession of Aaron Eastman, on the south by land in possession of William Lowrey, on the west by land in possession of Alexander Lowrey, and on the north by land in possession of Robert Lowrey, being the fourth tract from the New-York state line. Taken in execution as the property of George Lowrey.

Lot No. 6, being part of Farm No. 3, in Pitt township, containing two acres and 41 perches, and adjoining lots No. 5, 7, and 11. Taken in execution as the property of Joseph Engleman. All which property will be sold by

WILLIAM WOODS, *Sheriff.*

Pittsburgh, December 21, 1807.

CHEAP GOODS.

THE subscriber has just received a general assortment of fresh GOODS, which he will dispose of on the most reasonable terms, for cash, or such produce as may suit him.

He has also on hand a large quantity of *Leeper's Snuff*, in kegs, bottles and bladders, which he will dispose of at cost and carriage.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 23, 1807.

N. B. Those indebted will particularly oblige me by calling and having their accounts closed with the present year, as all after that time will be put into the hands of proper officers for recovery. tf.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS, &c.

By yesterday's Mail.

PHILADELPHIA, *December* 14.

Latest and Very Important.

The following interesting articles are copied from *Lang and Turner's New-York Gazette* of this Morning.

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENTS.

NEW-YORK, *Dec.* 13.

The time has arrived, when public anxiety respecting our foreign affairs will soon be allayed. Congress will probably in a few days be in possession of every act necessary to make up a decision. We shall soon know, whether our disputes with England are to be settled, or whether the new determination of Bonaparte is to have its proper effect on the minds of those to whom the welfare and prosperity of this country is committed.

The long expected schr. Revenge, captain *Read*, arrived at this port on Saturday evening, from England and France, with dispatches of the highest importance, from Mr. Munroe, our Minister at London, and from Mr. Armstrong our minister at Paris. She sailed from England on the 16th Oct. and from Cherburg, in France, on the 9th November.

On the nature of the dispatches, we have no other information, than that they are of the utmost importance. *Dr.* Bullus, who is the bearer of them (and who went out in the *Revenge*,) hastened on to the seat of government with all possible speed. He reached town in a hired boat, several hours before the *Revenge* got up.

We are informed by the officers of the *Revenge*, that Bonaparte had declared to Mr. Armstrong, our minister at Paris, THAT THERE SHOULD BE NO NEUTRALS! This is a fact—We have no comments to make.

The Revenge had 33 days from Cherbourg, and 27 from land. There had been an embargo at Cherbourg for 6 weeks, in consequence of the fitting out a frigate and brig, which had not yet sailed. The brig Apollo, Vaughan, of Boston, sailed under convoy of the *Revenge*, by special permission, having on board Mr. Bowdoin, American minister at the court of Madrid, with his family and suit. The *Revenge* has suffered in the late gales on the coast very severely, and has arrived almost a wreck. On the 27th ult. her guns were thrown overboard to save the vessel and lives.

Mr. *Rose* sailed for America on the 9th of November, in the Statira frigate—Mr. Monroe had not left England. Great Britain has granted letters of marque and reprisals against *Denmark*.

A court martial has been summoned by the Secretary of the Navy, for the trial of Commodore Barron.

It is stated from Washington, that Congress are about investing the President with power to suspend the non-importation act, if, in his opinion, the state of our relations with England, should require such a measure.

The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and customers, that he continues to carry on the

Tayloring Business

at his old stand in Market Street between Front and Second Streets, and assures those who may please to employ him that their work shall be finished in the best mechanical and fashionable manner.

JOHN BAIRD.

Pittsburgh, August 3, 1807.

N. B. All those indebted to him are requested to make payment before the first of October next, as he intends visiting Philadelphia at that time, and all persons having demands against him will present their accounts for settlement by that time.

☞ Three or Four good Journeymen wanted, to whom good wages and constant employment will be given.

A MILLER,

Who can be well recommended, will meet with employment and generous wages, by applying to

WEST ELLIOTT.

Sawmill Run, Sept. 22, 1807.

N. B. A single man would be preferred.

A number of well finished Stills,

made out of the best Copper, and by one of the best workmen in the Copper business in the country, are for sale at the

Copper and *Tin-Plate working Shop*,

In Fourth Street, next door to the Commonwealth Printing Office, (formerly occupied by John Hampsher, and is now carried on by the widow Eve Hampsher,) where all kinds of Copper work is made and sold at a very reasonable rate. Also, a quantity of TIN WARE, ready made, will likewise be sold reasonable. The highest price will be given for old Brass, Copper and Pewter.

A few barrels of good WHISKEY for sale at the same place.

Pittsburgh, August 31, 1807.

Being duly impowered for that purpose, I offer for SALE.

A large Tract of Land,

in Beaver county, on both sides of Racoon creek about three or four miles from the mouth, adjoining to Bryan's mills, and known by the name of Col. Simm's land. A great bargain may be had for good payments, and the title indisy putable. Enquire of CHARLES MORGAN, near the premises, or of the subscriber in Pittsbugh. PRESLEY NEVILL

FOR SALE,

Land on the Franklin Road,

Within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh.

I will sell nine small surveys, containing from 70 to 150 acres in each tract, within 6 or 7 miles of Pittsburgh, on the Franklin road. For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. who is fully authorised to sell and convey, or to

JOHN WILKINS, Jr.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1805.

Storage and Commission WAREHOUSE.

THE Subscriber having erected a suitable building, will now be able to accommodate those who please to favour him in the above Business, either by receiving and forwarding Goods agreeable to orders, with care and dispatch, or by making Sales or Purchases on a moderate Commission.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th October, 1807.

FOR SALE,

ABOUT forty miles from Pittsburgh on the Ohio river, a handsome tract of 400 Acres of Land, a large proportion thereof is first rate, about thirty acres under improvement, there are three excellent Sugar Camps, a Grist mill and Distillery in good repair on the premises. It is well calculated for Ship or Boat Building, abounding with timber of the first quality, the buildings are replete with conveniencies for the immediate reception of a family; likewise on the bank of the river, a good House and valuable Lots, an eligible stand for a store or any other business. The property will be disposed of low for cash. The title is indisputable. For terms apply to *WILLIAM C. LARWILL*, Attorney at Law, at the Post Office, Fawcett's Town, State of Ohio, who has several other Tracts of Land for Sale in this neighbourhood.

August 15, 1806. tf

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District, and numbered 203—containing 200 acres. The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

FOR SALE.

A valuable Tract of Land containing 153 acres, situate in Pitt township, Allegheny county, adjoining lands of David Irwin, John Diller, and James Millegan. This tract is first rate land, and nas about 60 acres cleared and under good fence, a good house and barn erected thereon, and a bearing apple and peach orchard. For terms apply to *Dunning M'Nair*, Esq. or to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

KNOX & HUBLEY,

COPPER SMITHS & TIN PLATE WORKERS

RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have commenced business in their new shop, at the corner of Penn and St. Clair Streets, near Knox's ferry, where they carry on the different branches, and intend keeping on hand a complete assortment of all kinds of *COPPER & TIN WARE*, where those who may please to call, can be supplied with the best ware on the most reasonable terms, wholesale or retail. From their strict attention to business they hope to merit the encouragement of a generous public.

Orders will be carefully attended to.

☞ The higest price will be given for old Copper, Brass, and Pewter.

Pittsburgh, July 15, 1807.

JOSEPH DAVIS,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has removed from his late residence in Market Street, to his House in the Public Square, next door to Mr Boyle Irwin's, where he has opened for sale a large and handsome assortment of

Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c.

which he will sell at his usual low prices for Cash or Country Produce.

Pittsburgh, April 15, 1807.

☞ A generous price will be given for *HEMP*.

All persons indebted to him by bond, note, or book account are earnestly requested to make payment, as it is out of his power to give any further indulgence.

CASH,

WILL be given at the *Pittsburgh Glass Works* for good clean *WOOD ASHES*, at the rate of Twelve Cents and an Half per bushel.

The highest price will also be given for *POT ASH*.

Pittsburgh, June 2, 1807. tf.

FOR SALE.

A Lot of ground situate on the south side of the Monongahela river three miles above Pittsburgh, extending fifty perches on the river and containing about fourteen acres—on this lot are erected a cabin and stable—and on it two good springs of water, a sugar camp, and some excellent meadow—the payments will be made easy to the purchaser.

HENRY HASLET.

Pittsburgh, July 13, 1807. tf

JONES & STRICKLAND,

Ship-wrights & BoatBuilders.

INFORM the public that they are now engaged in this business, and carry it on at the mouth of Suke's run, adjoining the French Yard, where orders for any kind of KEEL-BOATS, BARGES, SKIFTS, &c. will be punctually attended to, and executed in a manner that shall be neat and strong, and on the most reasonable terms. Having stuff on hand, and of the best kind, they will be enabled to fill orders with dispatch. From their long experience in ship and boat building, they feel confident that they will be able to give entire satisfaction to those who may favour them with their orders.

Application may be made to either of us at our yard, or to GEORGE ROBINSON, Merchant, Pittsburgh.

N. B. A Keel Boat, fit for the Mississippi trade, for sale, apply as above.

Pittsburgh, July 20th, 1807.

Pittsburgh Point Brewery.

THE public are respectfully informed that the Point Brewery is in operation. Porter fit for the Natchez and New-Orleans market can be furnished at any time at seven dollars ninety cents per barrel. Best Strong Beer for exportation or home consumption at six dollars and of a middling quality for families at four dollars per barrel, delivered in whole or half barrels any where in the Borough, as usual. Orders from the Town or Country, directed to the subscriber, will be carefully attend

For J. O'Hara,

GEORGE SHIRAS.

September 22, 1807.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, attorney for the assignees of Thomas Wilson of the Borough of Erie, in the County of Erie, has, by power of attorney, authorised John C. Wallace of Erie aforesaid, to settle all business relative to the assigned property of said Wilson, to receive all monies due and settle all just claims against said property.

FOR SALE.

A Tract of Land containing 400 acres, situate on the waters of Robinson's run, in Robinson township, Allegheny county, about 5 miles from Pittsburgh, adjoining lands of George Cubbage, James Ewing, Esquire, and others. On this tract there is 30 acres cleared and under good fence. Apply to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, Nov. 17, 1806.

Baltimore Rolling & Slitting Mill.

THE subscribers are daily receiving from the Manufactory, a complete supply of 3d, 4d, 5d, 6d, 7d, 8d, 10d, 12d, and 20 penny hoop iron suitable for Cut Nails, also Spike and Nail Rods of all sizes, manufactured from Iron of the best quality, and executed in the neatest manner, which they sell at the Philadelphia prices for cash, or on the usual credit for acceptances in Baltimore; they also execute orders (if for more than a ton) in the neatest manner at very short notice.

ANDREW & THOMAS ELLICOTT.

Baltimore, 11th mo. 2d, 1807. 6m.

JUST ARRIVED

FROM PHILADELPHIA, AND

FOR SALE AT THE

Warehouse

Of the Subscriber, by Wholesale, at reduced prices, the following, viz.

4000 lb. excellent Coffee,
500 Loaves refined Sugar,
100 lb. Cloves
20 lb. Nutmegs,
2 Barrels 4th proof French Brandy,
2 do. 4th proof Jamaica Rum,
2 do. best Holland Gin,
2 do. do. Sherry Wine,
4 Chests Hyson skin Tea,
2 do. Young Hyson do.
21 Boxes first quality Chocolate,
15 Boxes Spermaceti Candles,
1 Small invoice Philadelphia manufactured Brushes

Approved Notes at 60 and 90 days will be taken in payment. Those who purchase to sell again will find the terms equal to what the articles can be procured from Philadelphia or Baltimore.

BOYLE IRWIN.

Pittsburgh, November 3, 1807.

N. B. A quantity of *WHISKEY* wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.

The Stockholders of the Erie & Waterford Turnpike,

are respectfully informed that great progress has been made in completing the road, and that so far as it has been finished, it has exceeded the expectation of the managers. There is now no doubt that the road will be solid, durable, and of immense advantage to this part of the state. It is a great undertaking for a country newly settled, and as the last has been a very unfavourable season it has been attended with many unforeseen expences and unavoidable delays. The funds of the company have been inadequate, and a loan has been obtained for a large sum. All the payments on the respeetive shares have been due since the first of October, and the stockholders in this place are earnestly requested to pay immediately to the subscriber, or deposit to his credit in the bank, the sums respectively due on their shares. Great embarrassments have already arisen owing to the remissness of the stockholders, it is hoped that any new ones may not be attributable to the same source.

The Managers have used their best exertions in progressing with this enterprise. They cannot proceed further without funds, and have instructed me to use all possible diligence in collecting the money yet due. It is hoped this notice will be sufficient.

By order of the President and Managers,

HENRY BALDWIN.

Pittsburgh, 16th Novcmber, 1807.

P. SHIRAS,

SURGEON DENTIST,

WILL leave Pittsburgh, on or before the 1st of January—would advise those who may need his assistance, to make early application—or it may not be in his power to pay them the necessary attention.

Dec. 1, 1807.

Artificial Road from Harrisburgh, through Louistown and Huntington, to Pittsburgh.

PUBLIC NOTICE

IS hereby given, that Books will be opened at the store of George Robinson, Esq. in Pittsburgh, on Monday the 21st December next, for the purpose of receiving subscriptions for Shares, at fifty dollars each, three dollars to be paid at the time of subscribing for each Share. It is hoped that the citizens of Allegheny county will shew their public spirit, in bringing forward their subscriptions in due time.

James Martin,
Geo. Robinson,
Alexr. Hill,
John Irwin,
John Darragh,
A. M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen,
} Commissioners

TURNING,

In all its branches, oval and round,

IN IVORY, WOOD, OR METAL,

Useful and Ornamental,

EXECUTED on the shortest notice, and the most reasonable terms, in Market Street, near Z. Cramer's Book Store, by

ARNOLD EICHBAUM.

N. B. Umbrellas and Parasoles, made and repaired.

Pittsburgh, Oct. 17, 1807.

Depreciation Lands for Sale

BY ENNION WILLIAMS.

Twenty-seven Tracts situated in Nicholson's District, on the waters of Conequenessing Creek and its vicinity, of the first and second quality, and numbered as follows, to wit:—No. 9, 11, 18, 19, 23, 115, 116, 117, 122, 126, 132, 133, 54, 121, 127, 4, 5, 13, 16, 17, 20, 21, 30, 31, 114, 118. and 119, for which an indisputable title can be given, and a liberal credit allhwed. The terms may be known by application to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

ENNION WILLIAMS.

November 13, 1807.

FOR SALE.

TWO BRICK HOUSES, & LOTS,

Situate on Union Street and the Diamond, and on the same range with George Stevenson's tavern.

The houses are newly built, two stories high and well fininished. They are subject to a small yearly ground rent. Notes at three, six and nine months, with good security will be taken in payment, by the subscriber living opposite the Market House. JOSEPH DAVIS.

Pittsburgh, July 20, 1807.

WOOLMAN GIBSON,

At the corner of Market and Front Street in Pittsburgh, has just received a large and extensive supply of

Woolen and other Goods,

Suitable for the present season, which he will sell low for cash.

November 17, 1807.

REMOVAL.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally, that he has removed his Store from his former stand in Wood Street, into his house opposite the Cross Keys, in Wood Street, where he is now opening and offers for sale a general assortment of *MERCHANDIZE*, as usual for cash or country produce.

JOHN OSBORNE.

Pittsburgh Nov. 9, 1807.

Came to the place where the subscriber at present resides, about 3 miles from Pittsburgh, on the Allegheny river, Two COWS, the one a dark red with a white face, and her horns cut off; the other a spotted red and white muhley, appearingly young. The owner or owners are desired to come, prove property, pay harges and take them away.

BERNARD HUBLEY.

December 5, 1807.

At a Meeting of the President and Managers of the Erie and Waterford Turnpike Road, October 29th, 1807.

RESOLVED, That all Waggons, the wheels whereof shall be more than seven inches in breadth, shall pass over the said road, free from toll for one year from the time that the Company shall commence receiving toll thereon.

That the above resolution be published three times in the papers printed in Pittsburgh, and in the Crawford Messenger.

THO. FORSTER, *President.*

WILLIAM WALLACE, *Sec'y.*